

THE FREE LANCE published tri-weekly as an independent newspaper, is located at 300 Commerce (or William) st., Fredericksburg, Virginia, and is issued on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning by "The Free Lance Newspaper," Book and Job Printing Company of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

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All communications of every character should be addressed to "THE FREE LANCE," Fredericksburg, Va.

### Weather forecast for Fredericksburg and vicinity.

Tuesday fair, fresh northerly winds.

It snowed Sunday last at St. Paul, Minn., Marquette, Mich., Owego and Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, Pittsburgh, Penn., and Sunday night there were snow flurries in Washington, D. C.

The Free Lance expresses its sincere regrets at the first losses of Oronoco, on the Eastern Shore, and sincerely trusts that the best town in Accomac may soon rise, Phoenix like, from its ashes.

The Omaha Exposition is insolvent. The Nashville Exposition was the only one. The Free Lance believes, that ever paid. And yet, these are those who would vote \$100,000 of Virginia's money for such an undertaking. Surely the country members will not permit this.

The selection of Hon. James Hay, of Virginia, as chairman of the congressional Democratic caucus is a very unusual honor for so young a member, for Mr. Hay is just entering on his second term of service. No such distinction has been conferred upon any Virginia Representative since the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter's time. Mr. Hay earned this place by his conspicuous service in the last House as the leading Democratic member of the Committee on Military Affairs. This choice of Mr. Hay probably settles all talk of serious opposition to his re-election from the Seventh congressional district next year. It is hardly probable that Mr. Hay's constituents would substitute him with a new and untried man.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from W. B. Richards, of Warren county, to the Richmond Times calling attention to the irregularities of land taxation in the 100 counties of the State. Mr. Richards suggests two possible remedies—

I. Local Boards of Equalization in the respective counties and cities of the State.

II. A State Board of Equalization. Each of these boards exists in many States, and in many States both exist. Land for taxation, as will be seen, is valued all the way from \$33.76 in the Northwest, to 83 cents per acre in the South-west, the average value per acre throughout the State being \$4.42 per acre. Only 88 of the 100 counties in the State are above the average, Westmoreland being the lowest above the average, the rate of assessment of lands in that county being \$4.55 per acre. The table is calculated from the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the year ending September 30, 1898, the figures being for land apart from buildings, and exclusive of town lots. Whilst land is rated for taxation in Westmoreland at \$4.55 per acre, land in the adjoining county of King George is rated at \$3.63 per acre, in Richmond county at \$2.88 per acre, and in Northumberland it is \$2.54 per acre, or 99 cents per acre less than in Westmoreland.

The State rate of assessment of land within the circulation of The Free Lance is highest in Loudoun, at \$13.33 per acre, and lowest in King and Queen, at \$2.66 per acre, the last scarcely half of the average per acre throughout the State. Caroline land is assessed at only \$3.17 per acre, whilst Spotsylvania land is assessed at \$3.45 per acre. Culpeper land is assessed at \$3.78 per acre, whilst Orange, on one side, is assessed at \$5.14 per acre, and Fauquier land, on the other side, is rated for taxation at \$10.33 per acre, or nearly double the Culpeper assessment, and whilst Accomac land is assessed at \$9.37 per acre, land in Northampton is only assessed at \$5.63 per acre. The splendid lands of Madison are only rated at \$4.74 per acre, whilst land in Greene, which is in the same legislative district, is only rated at \$3.30 per acre. Land in Lancaster, on one side of the Rappahannock, is assessed at \$5.24 per acre, whilst in Middlesex, immediately opposite, land is assessed at \$4.02 per acre, or \$1.22 less.

The foregoing statement, showing the glaring inequalities in State taxation, seem to furnish absolutely incontestable argument in favor of county and State boards of equalization. Read Mr. Richards's letter, copied elsewhere from the Times. Isn't this probably the most important subject that the legislature ought to consider this winter?

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1899.

To The Free Lance:  
Your letter of 29th ultimo duly received, enclosing a clipping which states that "Fusion leaders in Kansas, from John Broadhead down, with the exception of J. G. Johnson, J. M. McKim, and J. M. McKim, who are in favor of fusion, and that I have never yet heard such an opinion expressed. I am absolutely certain that the unanimous desire of all those who wish to see successful co-operation of all the different elements in Kansas (opposed to the Republican party) is heartily for the renomination of the Hon. W. J. Bryan. We do not believe that any one else has the absolute confidence of all of these people to such an extent as he has. I know that the feeling in '96 was one of general regret that Senator Daniel was not nominated for the second place on the ticket, and there was a strong feeling that he should be given a second place that we would have won. We in Kansas entertain the highest regard and esteem for Senator Daniel, and would be delighted to have an opportunity to vote for him for Vice-President, but I am absolutely sure that the sentiment of the Western country is for Bryan for President in 1900.

Very truly,  
W. A. Harris.

The Free Lance presents in the above letter the all-sufficient rebuff of the alleged Kansas Populist boom for Senator Daniel for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States, which first appeared in the Kansas City Journal, a Republican paper, then copied, without any marked comment, by the Richmond Dispatch, the leading Democratic paper in Virginia, and reproduced in the Richmond Times, the Palmer and Buckner organ of 1896, and sought to be made the basis of a fight against the renomination of Wm. J. Bryan by the Democratic National Convention next year. The Free Lance, as its readers will remember, boldly declared that the Daniel Presidential boom would die a "bornin'." The boom is dead, as all will agree after reading the letter of Senator Harris, of Kansas, who is a Populist and a Virginian by birth. The Dispatch and Times will no doubt esteem it a privilege to give the letter of Senator Harris as much publicity as each respectively did the clipping from the Kansas City Journal, the pronounced Republican paper which started the Daniel Presidential boom in opposition to Bryan.

The Democratic committee of Pennsylvania has sent a memorial to the U. S. Senate declaring Senator Quay's appointment as U. S. Senator illegal and charges Quay with debauching elections in Pennsylvania and that Quay is the head and foot of a political machine.

A very interesting letter from our correspondent in Porto Rico will be found on the first page.

W. McDonald Lee for Second Auditor.  
It is regarded as an assured fact that Bro. W. McDonald Lee, the able and urbane editor of the Virginia Citizen, will ask the incoming Legislature to make him Second Auditor. Bro. Lee is a splendid man; he is a deserving man, and we trust the Legislature may see fit to gratify his laudable ambition.—West Pot. Plain Dealer.

We hope Mr. Lee may get the position. Mr. Lee is admirably fitted for the duties of the Auditor's Office. His training as a civil engineer, surveyor and newspaper man, furnish a first class equipment for accurate office work, and then he is an exceptionally energetic and industrious worker.—Chesapeake Watchman.

Ex-Congressman Meredith.

The Massachus Journal says: "Ex-Congressman Meredith went to Johns Hopkins this week for a diagnosis of his physical ailment. He returned Thursday in fine spirits and very much improved. The consulting physician said that he had had appendicitis in its worst form, but that the treatment had been entirely successful. Certainly this establishes that appendicitis can be treated successfully without the use of the knife, and that nature herself may effect a cure."

Pennsylvania and B. & O. R. R.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, says: "There is no truth in the reports which have found their origin in this rumor that J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt and A. J. Cassatt have combined to take the control of the Eastern railroad situation into their own hands. The declaration that the Pennsylvania railroad has absorbed the Baltimore and Ohio is absurd as would be a declaration that the New York Central had absorbed the Pennsylvania."

A Special Court of Appeals.

Judge S. G. Whittle has been appointed a member of a special Court of Appeals, which convenes at Richmond on the 12th of December, to hear arguments in a case in which three of the Supreme Court judges are interested. Judge Wellford, of Richmond, and Judge Blair, of the Circuit Court of Roanoke, are also appointed to sit in the case.

The Bowler's Rock light-house, between Bowler's and Sharp's wharves in the Rappahannock river, has recently been improved by erecting a new walkway around it.

The Alexandria Gazette says: "A large stockholder in the Colonial Beach company, residing in Washington, has requested a member of the Virginia legislature to introduce a bill in that body at its coming session to repeal the charter of that company."

The Richmond local labor organizations are taking notice of the fact that the paucity of labor is being brought in competition with their labor. The unions will call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the brick used in the Capitol Square are made by the convicts. The labor council will put forth an effort to withdraw the Virginia convict as a competitor, so far as he earns a profit for the Commonwealth.

The A. P. A.'s After McKinley.

In the mail of every Senator and Representative at Washington has been received three separate circulars in one envelope indicating opposition to the renomination of McKinley and the election of Henderson for the Speakership of the House. These circulars are supposed to emanate from the A. P. A. They all bear on the question of religion. The protest against Mr. Henderson is as follows:

"We, as Republicans, protest against the selection of D. B. Henderson as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and we demand that our Congressmen select an American of intelligence and integrity. This Henderson championed in Congress every attempt of the Roman Catholic lobby to get money from the United States Treasury for sectarian purposes. In the House Record, December, 1898, (when Rome was attempting to get money for her institutions in the District of Columbia), will be found the report of Henderson's un-American action and language. When Mr. Grant, of Vermont, objected to this grant, Henderson replied: 'I see the ghost of A. P. A. -ism, and I want the gentleman to understand that I am not afraid.'"

"Henderson voted on the other side from the Massachusetts and other New England Republican Congressmen on every matter where Rome was concerned, including restriction of immigration, cutting of grants to sectarian Indian schools, the District of Columbia sectarian appropriations, and all other matters, and then blatantly boasted of what he had done. The selection of Henderson for Speaker of a Republican Congress will be regarded as a selection by the Papal hierarchy, and will be resented accordingly. Can the Republican managers afford to take any chances this year? We demand that a better man be nominated for Speaker."

"IRELAND SEES MCKINLEY."

The other two circulars are aimed at the President. One is headed, "Ireland Sees McKinley," and reads as follows:

"For nearly three years the American people have been surfeited with press dispatches which, in their final analysis, could be thus briefly expressed: 'Ireland sees McKinley.' Over and over and over again this legend has confronted us; not so often in Boston dailies, but in Philadelphia and Washington and Chicago and St. Louis papers we have been forced to read, with ever deepening disgust: 'Ireland sees McKinley.' Of course, if the 'seeing' were all, or if the visit were simply one of friendship, there would not be so much cause for complaint; but the 'seeing' in this case means cajoling or coercing the President into doing some unwise and un-American thing for the man who is correctly described as 'the slickest Jesuit schemer this nation has ever seen.'"

"The slang phrase, 'touching' the President, would more correctly express Ireland's purpose. In every case after the 'seeing' came the inevitable denouncement—the result—the accomplishment of a Papal end. This game began before the nomination in 1896; for we are assured that just prior to the St. Louis disgrace—the throwing out by the Republican managers of the patriotic plank at the command of Archbishop Ireland—that Jesuit called upon President McKinley and 'tendered his services.'"

The circular then sums up what it calls a history of the "Unholy Alliance," as follows:

"ALLEGED 'UNHOLY ALLIANCE'"

"Ireland sees McKinley—The sectarian appropriation plank thrown out of the Republican platform."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—McKenna (Romanist), a third class lawyer, appointed Attorney General."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Bellamy Secretary (Romanist) nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Interior."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—McKenna promoted to United States Supreme Bench."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Storer made Minister to Belgium."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—McKinley refuses to call Spain down for the sinking of the Maine."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Offers the Pope as mediator between the United States and Spain."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Havana will not be bombarded, as there is much church property there."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Spanish papers report a new political power in the United States as 'great influence' (naming Ireland)."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Admiral Dewey ordered to 'protect all church property in the Philippines.'"  
"Ireland sees McKinley—President refuses to see Aguinaldo's envoy."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Capt. Lee Lin is degraded for searching a Manila convent by order of superior officers."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—War started against the Philippines."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Otis given command in the Philippine."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Otis has daily confer with and is advised by the Spanish Archbishop."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—The United States pays (right up to present time) for all holy water, wafers, candles, etc., used by popery in Manila; pays \$1200 a year rent for one monastery and \$15.00 for another; pays Rome \$200 for Rome's permission to bury some soldiers in Manila cemetery."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest Doherty is made general Merritt's chaplain at Manila."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest McGrath, J. J., is made chaplain of Dewey's flagship Olympia."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest McKinnon is made chaplain in Manila, superintendent of schools, superintendent of cemeteries, overseer of poor etc."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—The United States pays salaries of the Jesuit schools in the Philippines."

ROSARIES FOR SOLDIERS.

"Ireland sees McKinley—Government makes contract for 50,000 rosaries for the soldiers."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Maurice O'Connell, of Iowa, nominated for 80 letters of the Tree of Life."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—The notorious dynamiter, Michael Kerwin, made Pension Agent in New York."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Order given for the designing of the Jesuit Marquette stamp."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Jesuit Tom Sweeney sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico at the expense of the Government."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—Merritt (original)

for of the Jesuit Marquette stamp) made pension agent at Washington, with a salary of \$600."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Pensions are given to home to build a papal chapel on West Point military grounds."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Ireland is chosen to represent the United States at the Hague Peace Convention. (The Pope refuses consent.)"

"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest Fitzgerald is given a chaplaincy in the United States Army."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Immigration restriction bill, which passed the Senate, perished in the House."  
"Ireland sees McKinley—G. C. Pat Egan, after being court-martialed and sentenced, is pardoned and given six years' vacation with \$3.00 per year."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Ireland is given title to thousands of acres of public lands against all justice and decency."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest Chidwick, chaplain (not on duty) when the Maine was sunk is made chaplain of the Washington Navy Yard."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Government contracts with papal Indian schools renewed against protest."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Contracts for carrying Spanish prisoners home is given to a line of steamers owned by the Jesuits."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Judge White (Jesuit) named for the Paris Peace Commission. (Public outcry led him to resign.)"

"Ireland sees McKinley—Twenty papal saints' days are made public holidays in honor of Jesuits—the Philippines, by order of general Otis."

"Ireland sees McKinley—D. B. Henderson, the champion in Congress of papal schemes for looting the public treasury, is selected for next Speaker to succeed Root."

"Ireland sees McKinley—General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, kept at home in spite of public opinion that he would speedily end the war in the Philippines."

"Ireland sees McKinley—Priest Both is made chaplain of the Navy at the Military Hospital at Dayton, Ohio."

THE SHADOW AND THE SUBSTANCE.

The third circular of the series contains a cartoon founded on the fable of "The Shadow and the Substance," representing McKinley as the dog crossing the stream and dropping a piece of meat labeled "American vote" in an effort to catch the shadow piece labeled "Ireland vote." The body of the protest sets forth why as Republicans its authors will vote against McKinley.

"Against the glorious old Republican party," says the circular, "being made the tool and cat's paw of the Papal Church we protest. Ninety-nine per cent. of the voters who are loyal to the Republican party are Protestants, yet the representative of the one per cent. (Archbishop Ireland) has had more voice in the affairs of the nation—freer entrance to the White House—than have had any and all of the bishops and clergy of the great Protestant bodies."

"The entire Romanist vote of this country is less than 1,000,000 (and this almost wholly Democratic), but the Republican President and his managers truckle to and cringe before the Papal vote, and utterly disregard the protests and wishes of the great Protestant vote. As Republicans we refuse to vote longer with the party to which we have been loyal in the past—unless it changes from a Papal to an American policy."

Republican Caucus.

The caucus of House Republicans occupied two and a half hours last Saturday evening in the Hall of Representatives. It was marked by complete harmony, even to an agreement for the adoption of the Reed rules of the Fifty-fourth and the Fifty-fifth Congresses for the next two years. This was not accomplished without the expression of some differing opinions and some opposing arguments particularly by Col. Hepburn, of Iowa, who favored certain modifications. However, when the vote was finally taken on the resolution, which Representative Dalzell, of the old Committee on Rules offered, there was not a dissenting voice. This undoubtedly means that Republican agitation against the now famous manual has been effectually silenced, and that the House majority will present a united front toward criticism of its procedure. Adjournment was taken till this (Tuesday) evening, on the suggestion of Speaker Henderson, when the financial bill will be considered, and a plan outlined for its passage in the House. The remainder of the caucus session was devoted entirely to the routine work of nominating and selecting by acclamation the Speaker and minor House officers. The slate went through without opposition of friction on the part of any of the 169 members present.

Gift of Prince of Wales.

Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Grand Master of Masons of Virginia, has received from the Prince of Wales a photograph of his royal highness with autograph, in recognition of Judge Duke's invitation to the Prince to take part in the ceremonies at Mount Vernon on the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death.

The Earl of Londesborough, past grand senior ward of England, and the officers of Constitutional Lodge No. 284, of Beverly, East Yorkshire, have sent a wreath of oak and evergreen from Londesborough Park, to be placed on Washington's Tomb on the occasion, and Canon Richard Weston, of York, who is chaplain to the Earl of Londesborough, has sent some verses to be read during the ceremonies.

John Washington, the founder of the American family of Washington, lived not far from Londesborough and Beverly.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Suffering Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Suffering Syrup."

The recognition of the Virginia Military Institute last week after a six weeks' suspension on account of typhoid fever epidemic, was very encouraging. The number of cadets reported up to noon Wednesday was 190, which is only 37 less than the number farloughed.

In the Court of Appeals at Richmond last week, the case of Triplett et al. vs. Woodward et al. was further argued by Epna Hanton, J. for appellants, and Edward Nicholas and J. H. Alexander for appellees, and submitted.

Democratic Leaders.

Nearly a five-hour session and six roll calls were required by the Democratic minority of the Fifty-sixth Congress to choose a leader, and name a minority ticket for the House officers last Saturday. James D. Richardson, who has represented the Fifth District of that State during seven Congresses, and the oldest Democratic member in point of service except McKim, of Arkansas, was nominated for Speaker on the sixth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, with considerable enthusiasm. This nomination confers upon Mr. Richardson the titular leadership of the minority, and no doubt will give him leading membership upon the committees on Rules and Ways and Means. It was also reported after the caucus adjourned that the leader of the minority would have more courtesy shown him in the matter of committee assignments than had been allowed to his predecessors; that Speaker Henderson would make all minority assignments to committees upon the recommendation of the Democratic caucus nominee for Speaker.

CANDIDATES PLACED IN NOMINATION.

Mr. Richardson as chairman of the Democratic caucus, called the meeting to order, and the roll call showed the presence of 138 members. The voting subsequently showed on the first ballot 141 present. Representative Hay, of Virginia, was elected chairman of the caucus by a vote of 77 to 62 cast for Mr. McKim, of Arkansas. It has been customary for the oldest member in point of service to preside over the caucus, and the selection of Mr. Hay, who has served only one term, was an unusual honor.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, was placed in nomination by Representative Amos Cummings, of Alabama, by Representative Paul, of Texas, and by Representative Benton, of Missouri.

RICHARDSON'S ELECTION MADE UNANIMOUS.

The first ballot resulted: Richardson, 43; De Armond, 39; Bankhead, 34, and Sulzer, 25. The four following ballots showed little change. At the end of the fifth ballot Representative Underwood, of Alabama, withdrew Mr. Bankhead's name, and on the sixth roll call of the final ballot about two-thirds of Bankhead's supporters went to Richardson. At the end of the first roll call the vote stood: Richardson, 65; De Armond, 45; and Sulzer, 20. Before the second roll call began Sulzer withdrew and asked his friends to vote for Richardson. There was a general stampede to the Tennessee, and he was nominated on the sixth ballot, receiving 91 votes, against 47 for De Armond, and 2 for Sulzer.

Six members of the Virginia delegation—Jones, Young, Lamb, Epps, Rixey and Quarles—voted for De Armond from first to last. Of the remaining four, only two are through for Richardson; Hay, Swanson and Rhea voting for Bankhead until the last, or sixth ballot, when the latter withdrew, and they voted with the majority for Richardson, the nominee.

BROWNING FOR POSTMASTER.

Mr. George M. Browning, of Madison, Va., who has been an attaché of the House during the last session of Congress, was the selection of the caucus as the party candidate for the office of postmaster of the House. Of course, the honor is just now an empty one, but if the Democrats should win in 1900, and elect a Democratic House, Mr. Browning's chances for a renomination and election as postmaster of the lower branch of Congress would be superior to those of any other man.

DE ARMOND ACCEPTS DEFEAT GRACEFULLY.

Representative De Armond's following was staggered to the last. Starting out with 39 votes, he never had less, and on the third ballot had 45 and at the end 47. Mr. De Armond made throughout a modest canvass, being in fact only a receptive candidate for the honor, holding and stating to his friends that personal ambition in such a matter should be subordinated to party welfare.

Judge De Armond accepts gracefully the nomination of Richardson, and after the result was announced was one of the first to extend congratulations to the Tennesseean and assured him of his hearty co-operation and support upon the floor.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, instructing Mr. Richardson to confer with Speaker Henderson and request a larger Democratic representation on committees. In the last Congress the minority were allowed six men on each committee. They now desire seven.

Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, was present and participated in the caucus without any question being raised. He voted for Mr. Richardson for Speaker.

Chamberlain Stirs Up Europe.

The British and the Boers have been recently doing some hard fighting, the battle of Madder River in which Lord Methuen, of the British army, was wounded being, it is said, the severest in which in all of its history, in its fights on three continents, the British army was ever engaged. The position of things in this contest between the Boers and the English is such that it is practically neck or nothing with each party. If the Boers are conquered their independence is gone. If the English fail to conquer, their prestige in South Africa is at an end. The world is watching with intense interest the bloody struggle. Russia is ready as soon as the opportunity presents itself to move toward the Persian Gulf in furtherance of her long cherished designs upon India. With a half chance France would not be so slow to pick a quarrel with her old adversary. The English, however, believe that, if any trouble arises between themselves and any great European power, the much talked of Anglo-American alliance will be the logical result. "The assurances that we have given them in the course of the Spanish war," says Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in his speech at Leicester on Thanksgiving Day, "referring to the American alliance, will I believe, never be forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. The union, the alliance if you please, the understanding between these two great

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A few \$2.00 Capes at \$1.50  
A lot of 2 75 " " " " 2.00  
A lot of 4 50 " " " " 3.00  
A lot of 6 00 " " " " 4.00  
About a dozen elegant large Capes of superior grade of fur, some double and some single Capes, especially suitable for large women, and absolutely latest styles. Kind at \$1.50; 10 99 kind at \$2.00; 12 00 kind at \$2.50.

**CHILDREN'S JACKETS.**  
We have a few left of beautiful Reeler Coats for 4 to 6 year old children, worth \$4.00, now \$3.00.

Rough Cloth Jackets, worth \$5.00, now \$3.75  
Beaver Cloth Jackets, worth \$4.00, now \$2.75  
Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets, worth \$5.00 now \$4.00  
Those worth \$7.00 now \$4.50  
Those worth \$8.00 now \$5.00  
And the \$10.00 now \$6.50.

## Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings.

A very superior stock of these goods are being offered here at greatly reduced prices, and if you are after Christmas Dress, Wedding Dress, Trimming Dress, Mourning Dress, or a Gilt Dress for your friend, you can select suit able materials here and save several dollars.

4 Styles of Beautiful Silk and Wool Mixed Goods, with hair line stripe, 28 inches wide, sold for 50c, now closing out price 39 cents a yard. A line of Fancy Figured and mixed Dress Goods, sold for 50c to 60c, closing out price, now 39 cents a yard. Plaids that sold at 12 1/2c, now 10c. Plaids that sold at \$1.00 now 69 cents. A few colors left in all wool Serges at 25c.

Handsome Gimps, Jets, Jet or Spangle Allover Nets, Braids, Laces, and other Dress necessities all reduced in price. We'll make it too long to say more now, but you won't be disappointed if you come here to buy.

# E. W. STEARNS, Opera House Dry Goods Store.

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—AND—

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in every line. When buying you had as well buy the NEWEST.

## Blankets.

One lot White Blankets at 50c per pair. One lot White Blankets at 60c per pair. One lot White Blankets at 70c per pair. One lot White Blankets at 80c per pair. One lot White Blankets at 90c per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.10 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.20 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.30 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.40 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.50 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.60 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.70 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.80 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 1.90 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.10 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.20 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.30 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.40 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.50 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.60 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.70 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.80 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 2.90 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.10 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.20 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.30 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.40 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.50 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.60 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.70 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.80 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 3.90 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.10 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.20 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.30 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.40 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.50 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.60 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.70 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.80 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 4.90 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.10 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.20 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.30 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.40 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.50 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.60 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.70 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.80 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 5.90 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 6.00 per pair. One lot White Blankets at 6.10 per pair.